



RURAL DISTRICT
OF CLOWNE

DERBYSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1965



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CLOWNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor Mrs D. M. Ashley
Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. A. Rodgers, J.P.

Councillor E. Allison, C.C.	Councillor R. L. Mennell
Councillor Mrs M. Braddow	Councillor A. Rawson
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Councillor D. C. Gilbert,	Councillor Mrs P. E. Williams
Councillor S. Keeton	Councillor E. L. Wood
Councillor C. V. Limb	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. A. R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
'Dale Close', 100 Chesterfield Road South, Mansfield.
(Telephone : Mansfield 811/2).

Clerk: Miss P. M. WILSON.

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector :

Mr A. B. Buckland, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
(Telephone : Clowne 288 and 289)
(Home — Clowne 579)

Additional Public Health Inspector	Mr T. G. Robinson
Technical Assistant	Mr K. C. Martin
Clerk	Mr G. Rogers
Shorthand Typist	Mrs M. Spooner
Clerk of Works	Mr W. H. Butcher (from June. 65)
Housing Maintenance Foreman	Mr N. Smith (from 12th July, 1965)
Cleansing Foreman	Mr W. Hamilton
Junior Clerk	Miss G. Mann (from June. 65)

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of
the Clowne Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have the privilege of submitting an Annual Report for your consideration. I hope you will find the report to be of interest. I am sorry to have to report that our Infant Mortality figures are poorer this year. Against that must be set the fact that our Birth Rate was higher and that the total number of deaths was a lot less. Unfortunately, our Infant mortality figures are poorer than those of England and Wales and we must hope that this is only temporary.

During 1965, I completed ten years of service in my present appointment. These have been interesting years and in this report, I shall try to recall some of the things which have happened during them.

I would like to thank you as a Committee for the help and encouragement you have given to me throughout the year. Also, I would like to thank Mr Culverhouse for his freely offered help and advice. Finally, I must thank everyone on the staff of Clowne R.D.C. for their help and courtesy.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. R. ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

'Dale Close',
100 Chesterfield Road, South,
Mansfield.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

During 1965 some of the general practitioners continued to notify home accidents to me. Below, I attempt to analyse these accidents.

Number notified ... 88

Degree of Injury

Trivial	Moderate	Severe	Fatal
13	63	12	-

Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	...	...	...	4
2	...	...	...	...	5
3	...	...	...	...	6
4	...	...	...	...	1
5-9	...	...	...	...	11
10-14	...	...	...	...	10
15-24	...	...	...	...	15
25-44	...	...	...	...	20
45-65	...	...	...	...	19
65 plus	...	...	...	...	4

Cause of Accidents

Falls — 25.
 Burns and Scalds — 25.
 Cuts — 12.
 Putting too severe a strain on muscles — 8.
 Trapping fingers — 5.
 Falls and cuts — 2.
 Swallowing poison (including alcohol) — 2.
 Knocking against object — 2.
 Treading on sharp object and splinters — 2.
 Foreign body in eye — 1.
 Foreign body in nose 1.
 Foreign body in mouth — 1.
 Improper use of tool — 1.
 Dog bite — 1.

Cause of Accidents in Age Groups

Under 1	Burns and Scalds	2
	Swallowing poison	1
Age 1	Fall	1
	Burns and scalds	1
	Knocking against object	1
	Foreign body in mouth	1
Age 2	Falls	2
	Swallowing poison	1
	Burns and scalds	1
	Trapping fingers	1
Age 3	Burns and scalds	1
	Falls	1
	Foreign body in nostril	1
	Cuts	1
	Trapping fingers	1
	Treading on sharp object	1
Age 4	Burns and scalds	1
Age 5-9	Burns and scalds	1
Age 10-14	Falls	4
	Burns and scalds	2
	Fall and cut	1
	Treading on sharp object	1
	Cut	1
	Too severe strain on muscles	1
Age 15-24	Burns and scalds	7
	Falls	3
	Cuts	2
	Too severe strain on muscles	2
	Trapping fingers	1
Age 25-44	Cuts	6
	Falls	5
	Burns and scalds	4
	Too severe strain on muscles	3
	Fall and cut	1
	Trapping fingers	1

Age 45-65	Falls	6
	Burns and scalds	5
	Too severe strain on muscles	2
	Improper or careless use of tool	1
	Trapping fingers	1
	Foreign body in eye	1
	Cut	1
	Knocking against object	1
	Dog bite	1
Age 65 plus	Falls	3
	Cut	1

Comments

1. This year there have been 42 less accidents notified to me. Unfortunately, this does not mean that there were less accidents in my districts. The scheme of notification is purely voluntary and is by no means complete. So the difference in numbers is relative rather than absolute. Again, I must repeat that I believe notifications of home accidents should be a statutory requirement and that the notifying doctor should be well paid for the notification. Apart from the number of accidents, the quality, as it were, is very important. These 88 accidents give a very good idea of the type and range of happenings which can cause accidents in the home.

2. You will see that I have included alcohol as a poison. This may be surprising to some people, but, in fact, alcohol has a poisonous effect on the central nervous system. This effect is only found when either impure alcohol is taken, or when pure alcohol is taken to excess. But, of course, what is a reasonable amount for a seasoned drinker is a toxic amount for a young child. In the accident reported to me, a young child drank alcohol and became comatose. The moral is obvious : alcohol should be treated as a poison, as far as young children are concerned.

3. For the fifth year running, most accidents have been due to falls and burns. I forecast that this would be the case last year and I feel sure that we shall have a similar position next year. Falls and burns are without doubt the most frequent and important cause of home accidents. Everyone must be extremely careful when a naked source of heat is present and when there is any hazard which could cause a fall. In particular, the older you are the more careful you should be about falling. As you can see, most of the accidents over 65 were due to falls and this result only confirms previous experience.

4. As you can see from the degree of injury table, 75 of these accidents were classed as moderate, or severe. Thus 80% of the accidents, notified to me, caused at least moderate injury. Obviously, home accidents are important as a cause of injury.

5. Once again, no accidents due to domestic gas were notified to me.

6. You will see that eight accidents were caused by putting too severe a strain on muscles. Seven of these eight occurred between the ages of 15 and 65. I find this happening regularly and although the numbers are small I believe them to indicate that the dangerous time for muscle injury is in between youth and old age. In other words, the muscles have begun to age a little, but their owner may not have realised it as yet.

TEN YEARS

As mentioned in the preface, I completed ten years of service in my present appointment during 1965. I said in my preface that I would like to highlight some of the things that have happened during those years and I now attempt to do this.

(a) Clearance of Unfit Houses.

In these ten years we have dealt with some 1,000 unfit houses. I think we should all be proud of this. Indeed, when I want to boost my morale, I drive past some of the new houses which have arisen on sites previously occupied by unfit houses. Unfortunately, there is no sign of clearance of unfit houses coming to an end. Houses are like people; they grow older year by year. I am certain that we will need to deal with the same number of houses in the next ten years.

That is assuming that the present low standards are maintained. At present, a house has to be really bad before it can be classed as, and dealt with as, being unfit. However, many Public Health workers believe that higher standards should be introduced. To give simple examples, surely every house should have a bath and a hot water supply and an indoor w.c. Indeed, surely every house should have the five amenities which can be obtained when a standard grant is given. I have said before that there will be a lot of houses to deal with in future and I must emphasise that this number will be greatly increased if our standards of fitness are made more realistic.

To sum up, we have done well and I hope we shall continue to do so. However, we must remember that this is a never ending job and we shall have to continue at it. I feel we should be proud of what we have done but at the same time we should resolve to do as well, or even better, in the future.

(b) Atmospheric Pollution

In 1958 and 1960 I dealt with atmospheric pollution in my Annual Reports. I said then that atmospheric pollution was the most pressing and urgent environmental problem of our time. I still believe this statement to be true. We have now had a Clean Air Act in force for several years and I think it is time for me to take stock of any progress which has been made in my area.

Atmospheric pollution in the form of smoke comes from two sources. The first source is industry and the second is domestic. The latest estimate I have seen is that 75% of air pollution is caused by domestic smoke while 25% is caused by industrial. We have made more progress on the industrial side than on the domestic in my area.

I am pleased to report that industrial pollution has been markedly reduced. When I first came here many pit chimneys churned out black smoke for much of the time. Then it was the exception rather than the rule to see a pit chimney which was not smoking badly. Now things have been reversed and the smoking chimney is the exception. I must admit that many times I felt that we were hastening too slowly on the industrial front. However, slowly or not, progress has been made and there is much less industrial pollution now.

Unfortunately, I cannot report similarly about domestic pollution. Only one of my districts is classified as a black area. At one time we hoped to turn the whole district into a smoke control area inside some 15 years and we made a start by making a first control area within the district. Unfortunately, things have changed. After making the first order it was decided to try and revoke it. A Public Inquiry was held and, as a result of this, the order was suspended. Thus at the end of 1965 there was not one smoke control area in my districts. It would not be true to say that no progress has been made on the domestic side. A little has. Some people have converted to gas or electric fires and many others have in-

stalled more modern solid fuel appliances which do not throw out the same amount of smoke into the atmosphere. So, a little progress has been made. But not enough in my opinion. I know there are many difficulties, especially where miners' concessi nary fuel is involved, but these difficulties can and should be overcome. As I said in 1960 the English Disease (i.e. chronic bronchi is) caused some 30 000 deaths per year. Everyone agrees that air pollution is one of the most serious factors in the cause of chronic bronchitis. Similarly, most people agree that air pollution plays some part in the causation of lung cancer. These two diseases confront us. We dare not run away just because there are difficulties, great and genuine as these difficulties may be.

Pertaining to atmospheric pollution another aspect has come to the fore increasingly in recent years. We must make our air clean but it also looks as though we must make our houses warm. To over simplify, it looks as though air pollution causes chronic bronchitis but the recovery rate of any particular case is affected by the warmth or lack of warmth in his home. For too long, cold and draughty halls and stairs have been a part of English dwellings. All round heating is much to be desired. So we now have two ways to attack chronic bronchitis, clean air and warm houses.

It is my earnest hope that the whole nation will attack the problem of clean air, with urgency. It is also my hope to live long enough to see a fall in the mortality and morbidity from chronic bronchitis.

(c) Home Accidents.

Since 1960, I have included a section upon home accidents in my Annual Reports. Home accidents are of great importance. Much more publicity is given to road accidents than to those in the home. Yet the latter cause more deaths. Besides, home should be a place of safety, and it always seems to me the more tragic when an ac-

cidental death occurs at home. Since 1960 some doctors have very kindly notified home accidents to me. This notification is very useful. Notification of home accidents gives us the following information :—

- 1 The cause of accidents.
- 2 Where accidents occur.
3. When they occur.
4. With what tool or utensil they are caused.
5. Which age groups are involved and the commonest causes in any particular age group.

However, notification does not serve merely as a history of accidents which have occurred. It also points out things which can be done to try and prevent further accidents. For instance, in many of our new houses we have been most careful over the siting of the cooker and of electric power points. Again, if an accident has been caused by disrepair, that has been put right at once. Similarly, if the doctor notifying has desired it, a health visitor has visited and helped to instil safer methods into a household.

So I hope you will agree with me that these notifications are a useful weapon in the attack upon the horrible and major problem of home accidents. I have said before, and I say again, that home accidents should be made a matter for statutory notification. I am sure that from them we would get a lot more value than we do from the statutory notification of some infectious diseases (e.g. measles and pneumonia).

(d) Disposable Syringes.

The Local Health Authority for my areas is Derbyshire County Council. Derbyshire covers a very big area and many maternity and child welfare clinics have to be provided. When I first came many of these clinics were in unsatisfactory premises. I am very pleased to say that the County Council have built many outstanding clinics in the last ten years, so my statement that many

of the premises were unsatisfactory is no criticism of the County Council. In particular I am thinking of the difficulty there was in sterilising instruments at these outlying clinics. No matter how careful you were you could never be absolutely sure that syringes and needles were sterile. As a result of this I was not keen to immunise children in such surroundings. Then disposable syringes were introduced. These are absolutely sterile. They are used once only and are then thrown away. The result has been that many more children are immunised now, and, immunisation can be done safely anywhere.

This may seem a little thing, but little or not, the results are very important. We hear a lot about the huge profits made by the drug industry, we do not always hear about the benefits they produce. This is one benefit for which I am grateful. Also, I must thank the Derbyshire County Council for the speed with which they made these syringes available to their staff.

(c) Deaths from Leukaemia.

Year	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55
Blackwell	2	5	3	-	2	2	2	-	3	1	1
Clowne	1	1	3	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	2
Boisover	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-

The above table shows the number of deaths which occurred from leukaemia in my three districts from 1955 to 1965. I think you will agree that there is nothing to cause alarm in these figures, yet in 1959 one of my districts made headline news in the national press. It was said then that there had been five deaths from leukaemia in one village in Clowne R.D. during two or three months of 1959. Indeed, there were only five deaths in all of my districts combined in 1959. Also, you will see that there has been no increase in leukaemia deaths before or since 1959. I was very disturbed by the attitude of the national press in this instance. As I pointed out at the time not one of them made any attempt to get in touch with

me before they printed the story. Anyway, all that is in the past and the main thing is to produce these figures and thereby nail the lie that leukaemia is increasing in my districts.

(f) Poliomyelitis.

This disease has been known for centuries. It can cause death and gross disability. In 1956 a vaccine was introduced against this illness. Unfortunately one of the first to be vaccinated in one of my districts developed what was thought to be polio, four to five days after his first injection of vaccine. This was another time when we were headline news, but in this case, all the papers acted very responsibly and checked with me before they published anything. As it turned out we discovered many months later that the illness was not in fact polio. But the interest shown by the newspapers does emphasise how important polio was in 1956 and before.

This country never had as serious outbreaks as many other countries, but when we had an outbreak it was treated as a serious emergency. It is hard to remember what things were like before 1956. It must be even harder for young parents to remember, because to them, polio is just a name. This happy state has come about from the introduction of polio vaccine in 1956. There is no doubt that it has made a tremendous difference to world health. In my own districts, we have not had any polio in Clowne or Bolsover since 1958, while the last case in Blackwell was in 1961.

Each year I advise everybody to be vaccinated against polio. It really is a blessing which has been vouchsafed to us as anyone who can remember pre-vaccination days will agree. I hope this will show that my advice is not just routine but is well worth heeding. Three lumps of sugar containing three drops of vaccine can prevent an illness which has been a scourge for thousands of years. Surely everyone should take advantage of this most important advance in Public Health.

The above are some of the things which have happened during my first ten years of service. In many ways we have made good progress. I am sure you will join with me in hoping that we can do even better in my second ten. Whether we shall succeed or not remains to be seen but if we fail at least let it not be for the want of trying. Meantime, my sincere thanks to all my Councillors and to the District Council staffs for the help and encouragement they have afforded to myself and my department during those past years.

TYPHOID, PINK ELEPHANTS AND PARATYPHOID

I am sure everyone has seen the type of questionnaire which has multiple answers. You are asked a question and you have to ring the answer which applies. If many were asked to ring the different one of the above three I am sure they would put a ring round Pink Elephants. They would be wrong, because the question is a trick. In fact, all three are the same because they are all concerned with human intestinal illness in this country as I shall show.

In 1964, we had an outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen. Roughly 400 people were infected and became ill. This was held to be caused by imported corned beef which had been infected while being cooled in unsterilised water. This was treated very seriously. Among other things all tins with the same batch number as the indicted tin were withdrawn from sale and to the best of my knowledge they are still being withheld from the public. Altogether a full blaze of publicity was focussed upon this outbreak, and Medical Officers were kept informed as to the position. Also our departments were used to withdraw questionable tins.

Pink Elephants were imported into this country from Hong Kong as novelties for Xmas 1965. They were little plastic elephants which contained water. The idea was

that you popped them into the refrigerator where their water froze. Then you used them instead of ice in drinks. Of course they could be used over and over again. It was discovered that the water in these elephants was not sterile and that some at least contained coliform bacilli. These bacilli are indicators which show that water has been contaminated. Again, this was treated seriously even though no one actually was made ill by them (so far as I know). For instance, questions were asked in Parliament about them and an M.P. suggested that thanks should be given to the M.O.H. who had brought the matter to light. The pink elephants were withdrawn from sale. So we certainly acted fiercely against this hazard to health even though it was potential rather than actual (in that no one had been made ill) at the time of action.

Now we come to paratyphoid. In August, 1965, a family from Clowne R.D. went to Blackpool for their summer holiday. On their return I received notification from the Blackpool M.O.H. that they could have consumed unpasteurised milk which was associated with several cases of paratyphoid B. which had occurred in the Blackpool area. The next step was to send specimens from the family to the laboratory. They were all positive for paratyphoid B. This was the beginning of trial and tribulation for them. They had to receive treatment and the wage earner had to be excluded from work. In all he was excluded from work for four weeks. During this time Clowne R.D. made up his wages but the man would rather have been at work and he felt that his chief loss was one of 'liberty' — a valid point. Bacteriologically, the other three took even longer to clear and the girl had to be excluded from school for several weeks. None of them was poorly but they were worried and anxious, as who would not be? Apart from their upset this caused us a lot of work and expense (including the making up of wages) and it caused a lot of work for the Public Health Laboratory which had to deal with my cases and those from surrounding areas.

Obviously my four were just a little local difficulty. The chief problem arose at the source of infection. After

correspondence with the Blackpool M.O.H. and the M.O.H. for Lancashire Divisional Health Committee No. 3, I discovered that the source of the trouble was a cow which had been infected by paratyphoid B. and which was excreting these bacilli straight into its milk. (It is thought most likely that the cow was infected by vegetable matter which had been imported from the East and compounded in this country into animal feeding stuff). This unpasteurised milk was consumed in holiday establishments in Blackpool with the result that many people became infected. I believe that over 800 were eventually infected. These people were infected by contaminated unpasteurised milk which I doubt was not drunk by them of their conscious choice. To put it another way. I should be very, very surprised if more than a small minority of these 800 used unpasteurised milk in their own homes.

As the Medical Officers for the area concerned pointed out no one could have prevented this outbreak. The cow was infected. The organisms were in her milk and her milk was consumed raw. Even if Public Health Officers had been present at every milking and had sent a specimen to the laboratory there would still have been two or three days in which the milk was consumed before a result was obtainable from the lab. No, so long as raw milk can be retailed no one can prevent this sort of outbreak and no one can say that another such outbreak will not occur.

Therefore the responsibility for this outbreak lies with Parliament which in its wisdom allows unpasteurised milk to be retailed to the public at large. Accordingly, I wrote to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture to find out why they allowed unpasteurised milk. At the second attempt I got a reply from a Principal Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. I quote from his reply :—

“So far as pasteurisation of milk is concerned this Department can only reiterate its belief that on health grounds milk should be heat-treated. This advice has been stated in the Chief Medical Officer's Annual Re-

port, regularly included in the health education material sent out from here to newspapers, family magazines, etc., and has been the subject of a broadcast "flash" Nevertheless we realise that the COMPULSORY heat-treatment of all milk supplies is not practicable policy at the present time. "Untreated" milk is a special designation permitted by Regulations which could be altered only by fresh legislation You will realise that — apart from the difficulty of supplying heat-treated milk to rural areas, to which our previous letter referred — there is a sizeable minority of people who prefer to drink "their milk untreated".

Quite frankly, this reply does not satisfy me. It seems that compulsory heat treatment is not practicable because of (1) the difficulty of supplying rural areas, and (2) the sizeable minority who prefer untreated milk. Surely these can be overcome. As it stands the tail is wagging the dog and that is undemocratic. In this particular outbreak, no one can describe Blackpool as a rural area and as I have said I doubt very much that the 800 cases chose untreated milk. Like the Ministry of Health I can only reiterate my belief that on health grounds milk should be heat-treated. If we must have exceptions then these could be specified in legislation. Similarly, those who wished could buy untreated. But surely there is no excuse for untreated milk being served in holiday establishments in "the premier seaside resort in Britain". If any caterer wishes to serve untreated milk then I think he should be forced to display a notice to that effect (there is precedent for this in that bakers display a notice when artificial cream is being used).

No amount of argument or discussion can alter the fact that over 800 people were made ill who need not have been. It would be interesting to know the financial cost of this outbreak; there was medical care and treatment, laboratory costs, costs of Public Health Departments and loss of earnings. As for the human cost, that is incalculable, but it must have been very great.

So there we have it, typhoid, pink elephants and paratyphoid are the same. There is just one more point I feel I must make. In my opinion, the most serious of the three was the paratyphoid. But it did not seem to me to be treated so seriously **nationally** as the other two! For example, I do not think intending holiday makers were advised to insist upon pasteurised milk and I do not know if any action was taken to see if any other feeding stuff was contaminated (unlike the typhoid outbreak when Public Health Departments were used to isolate and withdraw suspected tins). Finally, I must pay tribute to the Lancashire Health Officers for the speed and efficiency which they showed in tracking the outbreak to its source. **P.S. Always make sure your Pinta is pasteurised.**

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (acres)	13,429
Population (Census 1961)	19,769
Population mid-year (Registrar General 1965)	19,830
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1965)	6,533
Rateable value (end of 1965)	£507,861
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1965	£2,093 (Est.)

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	359	191	163
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	18.5		
Illegitimate Live Births	23	13	10
(Per cent of total live births)	6.4		
Stillbirths	9	6	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24.5		
Total live and still births	368	197	171
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	10	7	3
Infant Mortality Rates :—			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			27.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			20.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			130.4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			11.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			11.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births)			35.3
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			Nil

Comments

The number of births and the birth rate are both higher this year. The percentage of illegitimate live births is less. Unfortunately, the infant mortality rate is a lot higher this year. It has jumped up from 17.4 to 27.9. Similarly the neonatal mortality rate and the perinatal mortality rate are also much higher. Thus, this has been a bad year from the point of view of infant deaths. This is all the more unfortunate after two good years in 1963 and 1964.

Below I show our figures alongside those of England and Wales :—

	Clowne	(provisional) England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate	27.9	19.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	11.1	13.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	35.3	26.9

It is distressing to see that our figures are poorer than the National ones. Last year our figures were better than the National ones and I hope we shall be back to this again in the near future.

Four infants died under the age of 4 weeks. Causes of death were :—

Congenital abnormality	1
Congenital heart disease	1
Prematurity	1
Atelectasis	1

Six infants died between the age of four weeks and one year. The causes of death were :—

Tracheo-bronchitis	2
Congenital heart disease	1
Asphyxia	1
Bronchial pneumonia	2

There is nothing very out of the ordinary in any of these causes of death. As I mentioned earlier, there have been more deaths this year. Year after year I advise every mother to accept ante-natal care. Repetition may be boring, but the boredom should not be allowed to hide the importance of the fact which is being repeated. Therefore, I am unrepentant in repeating that every mother to be should go to any lengths in order to receive ante-natal care. It is free to everyone. Skilled care can be obtained through the National Health Service or at a County Council Clinic.

DEATHS

Total	Male	Female
192	103	89

The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 10.9 (corrected). The national death rate is 11.5 (provisional)).

I am pleased to report that the total number of deaths is much less than last year. There have been thirty-one less deaths this year. The decrease has been particularly in male deaths, where there have been 36 less deaths. There have been five more female deaths, but the overall figure is very satisfactory.

Causes of Death

	Male	Female
Infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
Cancer Stomach	-	5
Cancer Lung	6	-
Cancer Breast	-	3
Cancer Uterus	-	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	15
Coronary disease, angina	23	13
Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
Other heart disease	9	15
Other circulatory disease	3	2
Pneumonia	9	5
Bronchitis	12	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	-
Congenital malformations	2	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	11
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
All other accidents	1	2
Suicide	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	1	-

Comments

In 1964 there was a large increase in the number of male deaths from coronary disease and from bronchitis. I am very pleased to report that this year there has been less male deaths from coronary diseases, but I am sorry to report that there has been just as many deaths from bronchitis. The total number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis is 29, which is actually much more than last year. It is pleasing to see that we have had no deaths from tuberculosis this year.

Once again it is very pleasing to see that we have no maternal deaths. We last had one in 1957 and I hope that it will be a long time before we have another.

Causes of Death 1955 - 1965

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Cancer, stomach	5	3	5	8	3	5	6	8	8	9	4
Cancer, lung	6	8	9	5	4	4	4	4	8	2	6
Cancer, breast	6	6	2	5	3	2	3	2	2	-	2
Cancer, uterus	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Cancer, other sites	13	19	20	17	12	16	21	14	6	15	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	3	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	2
Diabetes	-	3	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	3	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	29	35	28	38	22	25	21	20	28	30	22
Coronary disease, angina	35	47	23	23	30	35	30	24	19	21	18

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	6	3
Other heart disease	24	25	37	33	36	27	40	43	41	36	46
Other circulatory disease	5	6	7	9	10	8	10	11	12	9	8
Influenza	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	2
Pneumonia	14	12	12	10	15	11	8	6	13	15	17
Bronchitis	15	16	10	15	15	13	18	12	14	12	14
Other respiratory diseases	5	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	1	4	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	3	4	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	2
Other defined and ill defined diseases	14	13	11	20	12	15	17	10	17	17	24
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital Malformations	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	5	3	3	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	3	4	2	5	4	7	2	2	1	1
All other accidents	3	3	7	7	7	6	8	8	6	6	5
Suicide	1	1	3	3	3	-	5	-	3	2	2
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics

These are provided by the Derbyshire County Council

Ambulance Service

This service is provided by the County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

1. **Analytical** — provided by the County Council.
2. **Bacteriological** — provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

I thank both for their courtesy and efficiency.

Chest Clinics

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board provide such a clinic in Chesterfield, another is held at the Victoria Hospital, Worksop (Watson Road Clinic) and Mansfield hold one at Kings Mill Hospital.

Venereal Disease

Treatment and advice can be obtained at Derby Royal Infirmary, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, Victoria Hospital Worksop, and Mansfield and District General Hospital.

WATER SUPPLY

The Water supply to Clowne Rural District is provided by the North Derbyshire Water Board. The supply is plentiful in quantity and I received no complaints about the water supply during the year. The Manager of the Water Board has very kindly supplied me with the following report :—

(1) Both raw water sources from Manton and Bols-over Moor are chlorinated, and in the latter case, treatment also involves base exchange softening. Distribution is from covered service reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied water is satisfactory.

(2) The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes, although a temporary restriction was imposed on the use of hosepipes.

(b) Chemical and bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed water are examined at least monthly.

The number of examinations involved in 1965 were:

Bacteriological	252
Chemical	132

Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health

Chemical results vary as a result of two sources being involved, approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	7.4	8.2
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃)	140	260 mg/l;
Hardness (CaCo ₃)	130	390 mg/l;
Chloride (Cl)	40	170 mg/l;
Fluoride (F)	0.1	mg/l;

(c) There was no evidence of plumbo solvent action in treated waters.

(d) Before being brought into service all new mains were washed out, sterilised and samples taken to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results.

No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.

The waters were monitored for radioactive substances.

Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Results of Examination of Water Sample

From Manton High Level (Chlorinated)

Physical Examination

Appearance — Clear.

Colour — 5 Hazen.

Taste — Normal.

Electrical Conductivity — 980 Units.

Temperature — 12 degrees C.

Turbidity — 1.5 Units.

Odour — Nil.

pH — 8.3.

Chemical Examination (Mg/lit)

Calcium (Ca)	82.0
Magnesium (Mg)	41.8
Sodium (Na)	73.3
Potassium (K)	3.6
Silicates (SiO ₂)	11.0
T.D.S.	637
Carbonates (CO ₃)	86.4
Sulphates (SO ₄)	152.8
Chlorides (Cl)	147.8
Nitrates (NO ₃)	36.5
Fluorides (F)	0.1
Total Hardness CaCO ₃)	377
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	205
Magnesium Hard (CaCO ₃)	172
No.-Carb Hard (CaCO ₃)	233
Total alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	144
Excess alkalinity Na ₂ CO ₃)	0
Free carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1.6
Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	144
Iron (Fe)	0.01
Manganese (Mn)	0.05
Aluminium (Al)	0.01
Amm Nitrogen (N)	0.02
Free chlorine (Cl)	0.35
Combined chlorine (Cl)	0.05

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	No. of houses		No. of houses using wells, etc.	Popu-lation (esti-mated)
	Popu-lation district water (esti-mated)	Popu-lation (esti-mated)		
Whitwell	4,839	Nil	13	40
Creswell	6,357	Nil	—	—
Clowne	6,330	Nil	5	20
Barlborough	2,324	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	19,850	Nil	15	80

CONVERSIONS OF PAILS AND PRIVIES TO WATER CLOSETS

20 conversions were completed during 1965.

HOUSING

I am very pleased to say that in 1965 28 Council houses were completed during the year as also were 28 private dwellings.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT — SECTION 47

No action was taken under this Act during 1965.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There are 151 retail shops in the area of which 98 shops sell ice cream and 19 are also making-up places. 271 visits under the Food and Drugs Acts were made during the year.

FOOD PREMISES

Fried Fish	11
Butchers	23
Making-up places	19
Grocers	70
Greengrocers	15
Confectionery	11
Sweets	23
Wet Fish	10
Cafes	5

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1965

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases notified.										Total Cases notified in each Parish of the District				Total cases rem'd to Hospital	Total Deaths			
	At Ages—years																		
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	Pariboroug			Clowne	Creswell	Whitwell
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	9	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. (Non-Paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	213	7	19	20	32	26	99	9	..	1	..	..	..	4	150	39	20	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para-Typhoid Fever	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	232	7	19	21	32	28	108	11	1	4	..	1	..	4	155	44	29	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Diphtheria

Again there was no case of diphtheria. We have not had a case of diphtheria in Clowne since 1948. This year 229 primary immunisations were given against diphtheria in Clowne. I am glad to report that this is more than were done in 1964. We have not had a case of diphtheria for 17 years. The way to keep this record is by the continued immunisation of children against diphtheria. I urge all parents to have their children immunised.

Scarlet Fever

We had 9 cases this year, which is three less than in 1964. So far as I am aware none of these suffered any serious complication.

Poliomyelitis

Once again we had no case in our district. A pleasing thing to report. I do advise everyone who is eligible to be vaccinated against this disease. Protection can now be conferred by mouth and an injection is no longer necessary.

Whooping Cough

It is very pleasing to report a blank year for this distressing illness.

Measles

We had 213 cases of measles. Only ten of these were above the age of five. The vast majority of them were not ill and soon recovered.

Food Poisoning

For the eighth year running there were no cases notified.

Dysentery

There were two cases. We could not find any evidence to suggest that these were food borne. The people soon recovered, clinically and bacteriologically.

Tuberculosis

The following table gives particulars :—

Age Periods in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ...								
1 ...								
5 ...								
10 ...			1					
15 ..		1						
20 ...								
25 ...		1						
35 ...								
45 ...								
55 ...	1							
65 & upwards								
Total	1	2	1					

There have been three new cases this year and this is the same as in 1964. However, in 1964 we had one death but this year there have not been any deaths

FACTORIES ACTS 1961

There are 27 factories registered in the Clowne Rural District which are inspected from time to time, and action taken as it is necessary. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	29	41	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (excluding outworkers' Premises.)	—	—	—
Total	31	46	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars.	Number of Cases in which defects were found.			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences				
a) insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	
Wearing apparel, making, etc	1	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
SURVEYOR AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965

To the Chairman and Members of
the Clowne Rural District Council.

Mr Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to present my Fifth Annual Report, five years in which solid progress has been made for the betterment of living conditions in the Clowne Rural District. I wish I could report progress in the rehousing of families living in slums in Clowne and Barborough, but housing schemes in both these parishes have been delayed due to factors beyond the Council's control.

The main effort in the Department this year has been in the repair of Council houses. Five hundred and twenty-four houses were painted during the year and in each case the houses were inspected for necessary repairs and these repairs particularly in woodwork were carried out prior to painting. It is proposed to carry this procedure out for every Council house every five years, thus ensuring proper and regular maintenance of the properties. The amount of technical and administration work involved in this project was considerable. An assessment of the estates concerned was first made and decisions taken as to the numbers involved. This was followed by a detailed inspection of each house and the necessary orders for repairs given by either direct labour or local contractors. The checking of the repairs on completion was then carried out followed by the checking of the accounts. The same procedure was followed with the painting contractors. This gives some idea of the task

involved, but I am satisfied that this is the best way of dealing with houses which have lacked planned maintenance in the past.

With regard to new houses I am glad the Council have at last adopted the Parker-Morris standards as the minimum for future Council houses. Although this automatically increases the cost I am sure this decision is right when one considers that Council houses now being built will be occupied for the next 60-100 years and a high standard at the start means fewer and less expensive alterations at a later date. I am also pleased that the Council have decided to replace, next year, the aluminium bungalows at Whitwell with detached bungalows of industrialised construction.

Further work, owing to mining subsidence, was necessary on the sewers connecting Markland Secondary Modern School at Creswell and the technical sources demanded in this meant the postponement of a scheme to provide a sewerage and sewage disposal system of the hamlet of Belfh. I would like to place on record my thanks to the staff who have worked hard and loyally during the year. I would also like to thank the Councillors who have shown confidence and given encouragement to me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant.

ARTHUR B. BUCKLAND.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

28 Council houses were built during the year, 4 of which were in Creswell and 24 in Whitwell. Investigations and negotiations took place during the year over suitable sites and difficulties were encountered over planning permission and mining subsidence. Re-letting of houses was made mainly from the existing housing lists but the tragedy of people living in houses of extremely low standard continues, particularly in the parishes of Barlborough and Clowne.

In December, there were 5 families living in houses subject to Demolition Orders and there were 715 applications on the register, of which 173 applications were of less than one year standing.

The total number of houses under control of the Council on the 31st December, 1965, was 2,021.

Maintenance

During the year 3,713 complaints were received and a total of 4,256 defects were remedied by the Council Workmen. A number of houses in Clowne and Whitwell were re-pointed during the year.

During the year a programme of phased planned maintenance was attempted for the first time allied to the painting programme for the period. The painting of the Council houses was carried out completely by private contractors on an open-tender basis and the pre-pointing repairs were carried out by direct labour and also by local contractors on a day-work basis. It is the aim of the Council to paint every dwelling once in 5 years and to do basic repairs in advance. In this way every house will be renovated as necessary every 5 years. Although the initial cost is likely to be high it is hoped that this cost will steadily decrease over the years.

During the current year 524 houses and 4 garages were painted as follows :—

- 61 houses in Crown Street/Mansfield Road, Clowne.
- 123 houses in Sherwood Avenue/Portland Avenue, Creswell.
- 164 houses in Railway Avenue/Elmton Road/Central Avenue/Oaks Avenue/Bullivant Avenue/Mance Avenue/Wold Avenue/Churchfields, Creswell.
- 140 houses and flats in Holmefield Road/Station Road, Whitwell.
- 36 flats and bungalows and 4 garages in Larpit Green, Whitwell.

Improvements

Reports were made to the Council that certain fundamental defects had appeared in pre-war Council houses in Mansfield Road, Clowne and Southfield Lane, Whitwell. It was agreed to remedy these defects as and when possible by direct labour.

Work on bringing Council houses up to a satisfactory standard of electrical installations and fittings continued during the year.

Mining Subsidence

During the year 120 Council properties were surveyed and the appropriate action taken, and claims registered with the National Coal Board. To deal with these claims 181 inspections were made by the Department.

Alterations in Council Houses

73 applications were made by tenants of Council accommodation for alterations to be carried out; each application involved at least four visits. This section of the

Department has increased considerably during the past few years.

Housing General

163 visits were made to Council properties in connection with terminations and exchange of tenancies. Many other visits were made in investigation of applicants and also in investigation of complaints by Council house tenants.

Privately Owned Houses

Repairs to privately owned houses as a result of formal and informal action by the Department are as follows :—

Dwellinghouses

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	21
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	10
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	17
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	...	...	...	7
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired, rehung, or renewed	...	...	...	10
Firegrates repaired, reset, or renewed	...	...	...	18
Chimneys, or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	8
External walls pointed	...	...	...	7
New sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	3
Eavesgutters and R.W.P. renewed	...	...	...	31
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	5
Dangerous walls repaired	...	...	...	1
External walls cemented or tarred	...	...	...	1

Drains, etc.

Obstructed drains cleansed	...	...	...	4
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	7
W.C. basins renewed, or repaired	...	...	...	5
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	8
Closet structures repaired	...	...	...	15
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	33
Unclassified	...	...	...	23
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains	...	...	...	2
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	2
Closet pails provided	...	...	...	1

Rent Act, 1957

During 1965, one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received. There were no applications from owners for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair.

Improvement Grants

There were 6 applications for Discretionary Grants, and 65 applications for Standard Grants, all were approved.

The advice on and supervision of improvement grant applications takes up a lot of time in the Department, particularly, the Technical Staff's.

SURVEYING

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Parish of Barlborough Slayley Lane Works

These works are attractively laid out and are very well maintained. The effluent reports are consistently good and sludge disposal is at present carried out by the monorail system.

Barbers Row

These works only deal with sink waste, but are antiquated and inefficient. Fortunately, the demolition of Barbers Row will render their replacement unnecessary.

Low Common

This small plant of recent design has functioned satisfactorily during the year with a minimum of supervision.

Parish of Creswell Creswell Craggs Works

These works are still suffering from the effects of mining subsidence and the effluents were unsatisfactory. Several meetings were held with officials of the National Coal Board and eventually liability for the total damage was accepted by the Board. The reconstruction of the affected parts of the works continued during the year.

Plans have been prepared to scrap the disintegrator at present in use and replace it with a comminuter.

Elmton Works

With the installation of the sewage works at Elmton work has proceeded in converting pail closets, earth closets, cesspools and septic tanks on to the main sewer. This rise in the standard of living is incalculable to the people concerned.

The sewage plant which is an extended aeration plant quickly settled down and has ever since produced effluents of very satisfactory quality consistently showing reduction rates of over 90% and one analysis 98.7%. All the analyses were well below the standard set by the River Board.

Great interest has been shown in this plant and several delegations have travelled many miles to view it in operation both from other local authorities and private firms. The plant required very little maintenance and is frequently left for days without a visit.

Markland Secondary Modern School

Further work proved necessary at the Markland Secondary Modern School. After consultation with all the authorities concerned it was decided to abandon the existing surface water sewer which runs from the C.I.H.A. Estate, Creswell, through the school to the dyke in Sheffield Road, Creswell. A new line of sewer was devised to take the surface water from the estate and the school completely away from all buildings in the vicinity to a lower point near the railway bridge, Sheffield Road, Creswell. The mining subsidence also caused a re-routing of the public sewer in Hazelmere Road, Creswell, through the school grounds. In addition it was decided to abandon the foul drainage from the school which ran underneath school buildings and to lay a new sewer to connect to the new length of drainage from the C.I.H.A. estate.

All the above work is rechargeable to the National Coal Board, but the technical work and decisions were left to this Council. Eventually full agreement was reached and work on the three new sewers involved started before the end of the year.

Parish of Whitwell

Whitwell Works

A report was received from the Trent River Board that these works were insufficiently provided with humus tanks and sludge bed capacity. As several other aspects of the plant need renovation and improvement, it was agreed to submit a scheme for the overhaul of the works. After the research and installation of the Elmtun plant it was decided to proceed with the installation of a contact stabilisation plant to be submitted to the appropriate authorities.

Hodthorpe Works

These works have functioned as well as possible in the difficult circumstances. The scheme to renovate the works has been submitted to the appropriate authorities and has now been approved.

Southgate Bungalows

The pumping station and sewage scheme from Southgate Bungalows has functioned satisfactorily during the year and required a minimum of maintenance.

Parish of Clowne

Low Road Works

These works function satisfactorily with a minimum of supervision. They are attractively laid out and well maintained.

Hollin Hill Works

The antiquated screening chamber at these works has been replaced by a comminutor. An immediate improvement was noticed following the installation, in the suspended solids of the effluent. A further gradual improvement of the quality of the biological oxygen demand

was also noted. The works as a whole are working at near capacity and any large scale development at Clowne will necessitate extensions to the works and also a new sewerage scheme for the greater part of Clowne.

Open Spaces

The maintenance of existing open spaces continued during the year giving pleasure to both residents and visitors to the area. Work has commenced on a new garden area at the junction of New Street and Bakestone Moor, Whitwell.

Bus Shelters

Three bus shelters were erected during the year as follows:—

High Street, Clowne — Artificial Stone.

Skinner Street, Creswell — Artificial Stone.

New Road, Barlborough — Wood.

The policy adopted with these shelters was to construct a shelter which would blend in with the surroundings.

Wayside Seats

Eight new wayside seats were erected during the year in the various parishes and old seats were replaced by new ones. Seats are provided, where possible, in congenial surroundings and some are placed in garden areas created by the Council.

New Buildings Inspection

A total of 312 applications for erection or alteration of buildings were received. 262 new buildings were completed involving a total of 1,604 visits.

28 private dwellings were completed during the year.

A total of 65 applications were received involving a planning decision.

Litter Bins

Additional litter bins were provided in the main shopping areas of the four parishes. Further damage was caused to a few, but the vandalism was less than expected and a slight improvement in the tidiness of the streets was noted. The problem still remains to educate the public to use the bins provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Act, 1936

Consequent upon co-operation between this Authority and owners of private houses, the standard of houses is improving generally.

No privately owned houses were made fit by the Council on the default of the owner. 118 were made fit after informal action and 47 were made fit after formal action.

The Council did not this year have to resort to legal proceedings against any house owners.

Moveable Dwellings

No additional licences were granted during the year. There is one van licensed in your District.

It was necessary to implement enforcement action against caravans which squatted without permission on an undesirable site.

Housing Act, 1957

Unfit Houses

During the year demolition orders were made in respect of three houses and Closing Orders were made on 2 houses

During the past ten years a total of 85 houses were declared unfit and a total of 78 properties were demolished

Public Conveniences

The public conveniences in each of the parishes still remain a target for inexplicable acts of vandalism and continue to be an expensive item to maintain.

Cleansing and Salvage

The Cleansing section of my Department continues to function smoothly and with little complaint.

The controlled tip at Southfield Lane, Whitwell, gives rise to few complaints due to the strict and constant supervision being made. The tip is frequently visited by the Pests Officer.

During the year a new controlled tip at Speetley, Barlborough, was brought into use.

Paper and metals have been salvaged and the revenue from the source brought in a total of £359 2 11d.

Given below is a summary of the work carried out by the Cleansing Staff :—

Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pails	Cesspools
334,449	450	447	4,758	82

It is pointed out that the cesspool service allows for four free emptyings per cesspool during the year.

Vehicle Maintenance

A system of vehicle maintenance continues which enabled each vehicle to be off the road for a check-up for one full day each month.

	Reg. No.	Date Licensed	Make	1965 Milage
Lorry 4	LKA 29	16.2.50	Bedford	10,293
Lorry 3	PRA 791	16.3.51	Karrier	7,927
Freighter 1	TNU 913	1.6.53	SD	4,594
Truck 1	WRB 106	3.1.55	Morris	8,136
Truck 2	934 CRB	6.12.56	Ford	6,367
Freighter 2	442 PNU	1 8.60	SD	9,433
Tractor	862 LNU	20.9.61	Massey Ferguson	—
Freighter 6	688 PRR	8.10.62	Karrier	9,930
Lorry 5	43 TAL	1.6.63	Commer	7,022
Truck 4	100 NAL	6.4.62	Commer	10,284
Truck 3	3085 WJ	20.8.59	Commer Cob	6,161
(Used mainly for 'Meals on Wheels' service)				
Freighter 3	HNU 692C	3.11.65	SD	1,164
Truck 5	700 WVO	5.5.65	Commer	2,917
Lorry 2	MTJ 301	29.3.51	Bedford	761

Meat Inspection

Only the slaughterhouse of Mr K. Hallam was licensed during the year — the Bacon Factory licence having lapsed due to lack of use. Complete 100% meat inspection is carried out at this slaughterhouse and the standard animals slaughtered is good. The numbers of animals slaughtered are fairly stable and evenly staggered and meat inspection in this area is no longer a major factor in the work of this Department.

Diseases for which some part of a carcass or organ was condemned

Pneumonia	Pleurisy
Abscesses	Bruising
Cirrhosis	Parasitic
Distomatosis	Pericarditis
Cysticercous Bovis	Cysts
Cysticercous Ovis	Icterus (Whole Carcass)

Carcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected	409	-	1	769	301
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcasses Condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	45	-	-	4	27
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-

The total weight of meat and offals condemned was 810 lbs.

Water Supply

The mains water supply from the North Derbyshire Water Board is periodically sampled. A constant check is kept on all premises which are not on mains water supply and several unsatisfactory samples were taken during the year.

Food Inspection

The majority of food premises were visited at least once during the year.

Unsatisfactory foods were submitted for examination and 22 visits were made in this connection. Certificates issued by the Department cover the following foods :—

Foods submitted for Examination and Voluntary Surrender

Tinned Foods

Fruit	268
Tomatoes	522
Meat	51
Meat (lbs.)	91
Fish	38
Milk	42
Vegetables	16
Miscellaneous	25

A quantity of frozen foods were also condemned.

Ice Cream

One further licence was issued during the year -to sell ice cream, and a total of 98 premises are registered.

Cafes and Canteens

All the 17 cafes and canteens comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act. A satisfactory standard is maintained and all are regularly visited.

Pests Act, 1959

A regular survey was carried out throughout the District and treatment of properties and sewers was continued. Sewers found infected were treated twice during the year.

Places of Employment

31 factories are on the register and are visited regularly. Generally, conditions are satisfactory.

Power Factories	29
Other Factories (Building sites, etc.)	2
Inspections made	46

Shops Act, 1950

Inspections were made during the year for all sections of the Shops Act, 1950.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year two further stations to measure atmospheric pollution were installed at Clowne and Barlborough. The readings of the deposit gauge and sulphur candles of the respective stations made a consistent pattern during the year.

Observations were kept on Colliery tips, industrial chimneys and the rotary kiln.

The main source of anxiety in the district was the old colliery tip at Creswell. The efforts to damp down the blaze were successful, but the slow combustion meant the oxidisation of sulphur in the coal with a most pungent smell in the village when the wind was blowing from the colliery.

Creswell Swimming Baths

The Baths were opened on the 1st April and attendances were as follows :—

Adult Tickets	9,400
Junior Tickets	9,729
Slipper Baths	402
Junior Season Tickets	45
Senior Season Tickets	2
School Children	36,312
Youth Club	679
Spectators Tickets	544

The Schools attending the Baths under the Derbyshire Education Committee Scheme for swimming instruction are as follows :—

Creswell County Junior Mixed
Frechville County Junior Mixed
Creswell Secondary Modern Mixed
Birley County Junior Mixed
Killamarsh County Secondary Modern Mixed
Whitwell County Junior Mixed
Hodthorpe Junior and Infants Mixed
Killamarsh End County Junior Mixed
Brockhouse County Junior Mixed
Birley Spa County Junior Mixed
Clowne Secondary Modern Mixed
Markland Secondary Modern Mixed
Rainbow Forge Junior
Whaley Thorns County Secondary Modern
Clowne County Junior Mixed
Eckington County Junior Mixed
Spinkhill R.C. Junior Mixed and Infants
Poolsbrook County Junior Mixed and Infants
Barlborough County Junior Mixed and Infants
Inkersall County Junior Mixed
Marsh Lane County Junior Mixed
Whaley Thorns County Junior Mixed

The Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963

Following the compulsory registration of all offices and Shops under the above Act in 1964, inspections continued during the year at 57 of the premises registered. The total number of premises now registered is 163 and approximately half of these have received at least one visit.

The problems encountered in this area have been mainly concerned with temperature and washing facilities and it has not been found necessary to take legal action. No applications for exemption have been received. Under the Act all accidents in these premises have to be reported to the local authority and each case is investigated to try and avoid any repetition in the future. Close liaison has been maintained with the H.M. Inspector of Factories throughout all this work.

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	35	10
Retail shops	3	106	39
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	5	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	16	6
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
TOTAL	5	163	57

Visits to Registered Premises

57 visits were made by the Inspectors to registered premises.

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	92
Retail Shops	315
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	23
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	88
Fuel Storage Depots	7
TOTAL	525
Total Males	206
Total Females	319

